

The Washington Times

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING
 (Including Sunday)
 The Washington Times Company
 1115 K STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C.
 FRANK A. MUNSEY, President.
 R. H. TITHEINGTON, Secretary.
 C. H. POPE, Treasurer.
 One Year (Including Sunday), \$2.50
 Six Months, \$1.50. Three Months, 90c.
 Entered at the postoffice at Washington, D.C., as second class mail matter.
 SUNDAY, JUNE 7, 1914.

TAKE THE TIMES ALONG.

While on your vacation this summer, keep posted concerning Washington people and affairs by having The Times follow you. No matter how quiet and inaccessible the seashore, mountain, or woodland place where you are sojourning, you can read all the news of Washington and the world each day by having The Times mailed to you. At any point where it is possible to hear from the world at all through the mails, The Times will follow you.

Addressees may be changed as often as desired, and the paper will be delivered promptly, providing you are careful to see that The Times is notified of the changed residence. Subscribe for the paper now. Telephone your order to Main 526. All ways give your regular as well as your vacation address, and state definitely how long the paper is to be mailed. Subscription rates can be ascertained by inquiring at The Times office. Mail subscriptions are payable in advance to The Washington Times Company, Munsey Building.

TRADE EXPANDING.

The weekly industrial and trade summary finds that there is report of a distinct betterment in business conditions, taking the country as a whole. More orders for goods are being placed with manufacturers, and it is declared that the idleness of machinery and therefore the unemployment of men are being reduced.

Expanding tonnage movements on the railroads must be noted very soon, for the crops will require transportation, and the outlook is still for the bumper crop of the country's whole experience.

THE SEARCH FOR CAUSES

President Wilson's explanation of the prevailing business depression as psychological has called forth no little sarcasm and humor. Neither the man in the street, the workman out of work, nor the paragrapher is quite satisfied with a cause when contemplating a condition.

But it is the business of students to search for causes. The President is a student. So, it transpires, is Prof. Hugo Munsterberg, of Harvard University. He has just rendered a report to the National Electric Light Association, now in convention in Philadelphia, which goes deeper into the theory of abstruse causation, as applied to his particular subject, than ever did mortal scientist before.

His topic was "The Psychology of Electric Lighting." He studied the "Great White Way." He found heavy-eyedness there. To the man in the street, the employee temporarily not at work, and even to the busy paragrapher, there would seem to be abundant reason for it right on the ground. To find that a night's struggle against one's conscience is only a fraction of the game, that the struggle to keep awake by manufacturing excitement is only another fraction, and that when the hour comes for that disgusted bolt for bed, one is surrendering first and foremost to the hypnotic influence of the brightness—this is a little too much for the layman.

But still the latter has his rights. One of them is to kick when business is bad, without philosophizing; another is to sink back wearily in his armchair at 4 a. m. and philosophize on the consequences of a mispent life. Nor can students take them away from him.

ANOTHER FAREWELL.

Sarah Bernhardt, now beyond the three-score-and-ten mark, announces she will end her career with a world's tour and give to America out of twenty-six months' time fifteen weeks of performances. Bernhardt has been saying "farewell" to the stage for a dozen years or more, but only illness long drawn out will treat her from the public. Interest is treped by reason of her announcement that she will appear here as Shylock in the "Merchant of Venice." America has only seen this extraordinary woman in two men's suits—Hamlet and L'Aiglon.

Only the trial scene will be given of the "Merchant of Venice," it being part of a composite bill of three parts, the other two being "The Night Before Christmas" and "The Death of Cleopatra." In "Hamlet" and "L'Aiglon" these men's parts portrayed by her were regarded, in the order of their presentation, as her finest achievements of her ability.

On October 10 she sails for this country to be seen in "Jeanne Dore," "Lucretia Borgia," "Resurrection," "Phedre," "Camille," "Madame X," "La Mort de Titigault," by Maeterlinck, in addition to the composite bill of "Night Before Christmas," "The Death of Cleopatra," and the "Merchant of Venice."

It is just a year ago, to be exact,

May 28, 1913, when the divine Sarah gave her last performance at the Palace Theater of vaudeville. During that engagement a wreath made of wax was presented to her by the prominent actors and actresses of America. Later a gold wreath was sent to her in Paris. It was a farewell tribute, but now, it seems, not the real farewell, after all. And America will give her a hearty welcome again.

ROBERT W. CROSSER.

Congressman "Bob" Crosser of Cleveland has brought himself to the stature of a national figure by insisting on Congressional consideration of the question of public ownership for Washington. Mr. Crosser represents the Cleveland school of advanced thought on municipal problems. He is a worker and a fighter. He knows what the plain people want because he is one of them. He worked his way through Kenyon College, Ohio, by working as a janitor. Then he worked his way through the Cincinnati Law School, and ten years after graduating was elected to the Ohio legislature from a Cleveland district. There he forced passage of an initiative and referendum measure for cities; and when later he was elected a member of the State constitutional convention that made the new and magnificently advanced constitution of Ohio, he was one of the leaders in that body. He was chairman of its committee on initiative and referendum, and again won, writing that measure into the constitution.

Crosser as legislator and as constitution-maker always took the side of the public, the side of advanced and progressive thought, on measures. He is a fine type of the forward-looking, upward-moving public servant; and his Congressional district recognized his services when it sent him to Washington.

Here he was placed on the District of Columbia Committee in recognition of his qualifications for working out, on a national stage, the purposes of the national movement for betterment of city government. He has been one of the most active and useful members of that committee, and uniformly has been found, just as in his earlier service, on the side of the public interest.

When he introduced his measure for public ownership of the street railways in Washington it required some enthusiasm to believe that he had a chance to get it even serious attention. But he did. He hammered away, secured an agreement by the committee to hold hearings on the subject, and did a great deal of effective work toward bringing out the expression of the community's real opinion on the issue.

Of course, these activities of Mr. Crosser have lined up, in opposition to him, the general array of interests that are accustomed to co-operate for mutual protection wherever they can help each other. Crosser is not liked by the franchise-holding interests of either Washington or Cleveland; and in both places they are fighting him as hard as they know how. They are making determined effort to defeat his renomination in his Cleveland district, with present indications that they will not succeed. It is certainly to the interest of the Washington public that he should remain in Congress, and on the District Committee. That committee has been so long under unfortunate domination that it is a peculiar satisfaction to see an active, thinking, progressive man doing something through it for the modernization of government in this town.

PRIVATE PENSIONS.

The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor has been for a long time experimenting with pensions for dependent widows and children. It set aside funds to carry on this work with a group of families for a considerable period, with the purpose of determining whether the recipients of pensions would use the money on the whole economically and effectively for themselves; and, particularly, to demonstrate whether the receipt of a pension would break down the independence, self-respect, and economic capability of the recipient.

After eighteen months of the experiment, the association makes a report in which it unqualifiedly declares for the pension system in such cases. To permit an unfortunate mother to keep her family together, to keep it in her own charge and under her own roof, is found to be the most satisfactory way to spread the money over the needs of the case. Far from injuring the economic capability of the beneficiaries to take care of themselves, this plan seems to be better for them than any other form of charity.

It will not be long before the pension for the dependent widow and for the aged and incapacitated worker will be recognized as a part of the general obligation of society to itself. That much is being accepted in many countries, and by real students of the question everywhere in our own country. Indeed, pensions for incapacitated workers are now the policy of almost all intelligently

organized employing interests of large size. The Government of the United States is almost the only exception to the rule; before many years it will be, in this country, the only important exception.

COMPETITION WITH PARCEL POST.

One of the big express companies, instead of retreating in dismay under the fire of parcel post competition, has started an innovation which bids fair to win back some patrons from the Postoffice Department. This new idea is an order and foods products bureau, and the Adams Express Company, which announces it, expects to carry food direct from producer to consumer, charging a rate no higher than the parcel post rate.

For many years the express companies have had purchasing departments, but these were principally of use to producers and middlemen. The new bureau seeks to benefit the ultimate consumer, although the jobber is also permitted to take advantage of it. It is to handle almost everything, but the items of most importance seem to be vegetables, fruit, dairy and hennery products, fish, and meat.

It is a big undertaking, for the express company has to hold itself responsible to the buyer for the quality and quantity of the goods, and to the seller for the collection of the money. The plan is now in active operation in Philadelphia and neighboring towns, and New York is expected to be enjoying it soon. The fact that the Adams company has taken over the business of the Long Island Express Company means that the Long Island truck farms will be placed in closer connection with city consumers.

The results aimed at are those sought by Governor Glynn when he suggested a State market commission which could bring the farmer and the householder together without letting the middleman feed off either.

If the parcel post is responsible for such progress as this, good for the parcel post! And if the express companies show that they can do the job cheaper and better than the Government, good for the express companies!

TRADES UNIONS LAWFUL.

The Federal courts are beginning to take a more enlightened view of the right of workmen to organize. It is particularly interesting to notice this tendency because it discloses that without any additional legislation by Congress the broad-gauged Federal judges refuse to hold to the antiquated doctrine that labor organizations and trades unions are unlawful. To hold that labor cannot organize for proper ends at a time when nearly everybody else—except the ultimate consumer—is organized, is little short of ridiculous.

The United States circuit court of appeals, sitting at Richmond, recently reversed the United States circuit court for the northern district of West Virginia, in the case against John Mitchell and others in which the defendants were enjoined from attempting to unionize the employees of the Hitchman Coal and Coke Company. The court below held the union was unlawful on the theory it was guilty of conspiracy.

But the court of appeals refused to take this view and in ruling that the court below erred when it held the organization of striking miners unlawful, it said:

"This is an age of co-operation through organization. In fact, organization is the only means by which united effort can be secured in any branch of human endeavor. The doctors, dentists, school teachers, wholesale and retail merchants, and in fact, every branch of industry in this country, are organized for the purpose of the mutual protection of the respective parties interested. Such being the case, it is just as essential, and perhaps more important, that the laboring people organize for their advancement and protection than it is for any of the vocations we have mentioned."

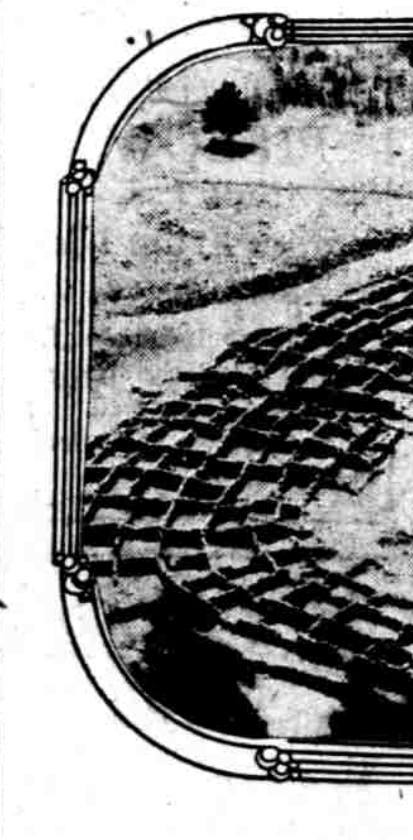
In defining the rights of the parties, the court held:

"In the first place, it should be understood that the right to 'labor' as capital employs legitimate means for the protection of property rights, that it is to be accorded the protection of the law; but this does not mean that capital may, by improper methods, form combinations for the purpose of preventing labor from organizing for mutual protection. Likewise, it should be definitely understood that the laboring men have the right to use peaceable and lawful methods to unite their forces in order to improve their condition as respects their ability to earn a decent living, give their children moral and intellectual training and secure the necessary conditions for their own defense in the event of attack, and many slurs covered with hieroglyphic standing, was constructed of uniform blocks of stone, about eight inches in length. It was circular in plan, and contained a spacious central court, with a colonnade of abutment light and ventilation. In the center of this court were located subterranean chambers where, it is believed, religious ceremonies were held, and in which were stored the sacred images of the 'medicine men'."

Pet Stock Show Will Be Given Next January

The Washington Pet Stock Association will hold a pet stock show January 19 to 22, 1915. This was decided last night at the meeting of the association at the Public Library. The show will be given in connection with the National Capital Poultry and Pigeon Association, and special efforts are to be made to obtain a large number of cats and special prizes. According to arrangements of the various district associations, this will be the only show of its kind during the coming season. The meeting last night Preston Blundin, W. J. Newman, John Collins, and Milton Sewell read papers. Several pets were exhibited to illustrate the papers being read.

Ruins of Ancient American Civilization in New Mexico Rival Those of Greece and Rome



—Photos by A. B. Graycraft
 Tiyonvi Ruin, the Largest of the Buildings of the Prehistoric Tribes.

Congress Urged to Create National Park and Preserve Relics of Race That Built Great Stone Pueblos.

Remains Prove Skill in Crafts and High State of Culture With Written Records in Hieroglyphics.

In our own United States, recent explorations have shown, there happens to be a collection of ruins, buried beneath century-old earth and stone, as interesting historically and anthropologically to Americans as the ruins of ancient Rome and Greece.

There is in Washington today a representative of the General Land Office, now on leave of absence, who wants to interest Congress in particular and the country in general in the discoveries recently made in New Mexico, this with a view to having the Federal Government take over the lands which partly cover the antique ruins and give them governmental care.

William B. Douglass spent ten years exploring and surveying this region. He was sent to Washington by the governor of New Mexico and the Santa Fe chamber of commerce.

A GREAT FIELD SCHOOL.

"The contemplated national park aspires to something greater than a mere pleasure ground," said Mr. Douglass. "It is to be the great field school of American archaeology, open to scientists throughout the world. It is planned that not only shall the great ruins be kept intact, but that every specimen of this ancient culture, which excavators may remove, shall have its scientific value protected by a system of positive identification. To accomplish this there is a section in the bill creating the proposed park which provides that all persons or institutions availing themselves of the permission to excavate or gather objects of archaeological interest shall furnish without cost to the Secretary of the Interior full details of their investigations, including duplicates of all maps and photographs and descriptions of all vases, skeleton remains, or other antiquities which they may remove."

Mr. Douglass has with him many interesting photographs and a remarkable collection of antiquities, which he has obtained while exploring the recesses of the mountains in which these tribes reached a high state of civilization. He has been lost to the world is evidenced, says Mr. Douglass, by the wonderful state of preservation of some of the walls that remain standing, the masterful way in which the cities were laid out with a view to defense in the event of attack, and many slurs covered with hieroglyphic standing, was constructed of uniform blocks of stone, about eight inches in length. It was circular in plan, and contained a spacious central court, with a colonnade of abutment light and ventilation. In the center of this court were located subterranean chambers where, it is believed, religious ceremonies were held, and in which were stored the sacred images of the 'medicine men'."

Cover 200 Square Miles.

More than two hundred square miles are occupied by these ruins. They are scattered over a series of mesas, the principal being located on the plateau, while on the cliffs below were the caves of the more humble members of the tribe.

One of the largest of these plateau buildings, known as the Tiyonvi ruin, contains 725 rooms on the ground floor, and was, it is believed, at least four stories high, making a total of approximately 3,000 rooms. This building, the walls of which are still standing, was constructed of uniform blocks of stone, about eight inches in length. It was circular in plan, and contained a spacious central court, with a colonnade of abutment light and ventilation. In the center of this court were located subterranean chambers where, it is believed, religious ceremonies were held, and in which were stored the sacred images of the 'medicine men'."



—Photos by A. B. Graycraft
 Tiyonvi Ruin, the Largest of the Buildings of the Prehistoric Tribes.

Congress Urged to Create National Park and Preserve Relics of Race That Built Great Stone Pueblos.

Remains Prove Skill in Crafts and High State of Culture With Written Records in Hieroglyphics.

In our own United States, recent explorations have shown, there happens to be a collection of ruins, buried beneath century-old earth and stone, as interesting historically and anthropologically to Americans as the ruins of ancient Rome and Greece.

There is in Washington today a representative of the General Land Office, now on leave of absence, who wants to interest Congress in particular and the country in general in the discoveries recently made in New Mexico, this with a view to having the Federal Government take over the lands which partly cover the antique ruins and give them governmental care.

William B. Douglass spent ten years exploring and surveying this region. He was sent to Washington by the governor of New Mexico and the Santa Fe chamber of commerce.

A GREAT FIELD SCHOOL.

"The contemplated national park aspires to something greater than a mere pleasure ground," said Mr. Douglass. "It is to be the great field school of American archaeology, open to scientists throughout the world. It is planned that not only shall the great ruins be kept intact, but that every specimen of this ancient culture, which excavators may remove, shall have its scientific value protected by a system of positive identification. To accomplish this there is a section in the bill creating the proposed park which provides that all persons or institutions availing themselves of the permission to excavate or gather objects of archaeological interest shall furnish without cost to the Secretary of the Interior full details of their investigations, including duplicates of all maps and photographs and descriptions of all vases, skeleton remains, or other antiquities which they may remove."

Mr. Douglass has with him many interesting photographs and a remarkable collection of antiquities, which he has obtained while exploring the recesses of the mountains in which these tribes reached a high state of civilization. He has been lost to the world is evidenced, says Mr. Douglass, by the wonderful state of preservation of some of the walls that remain standing, the masterful way in which the cities were laid out with a view to defense in the event of attack, and many slurs covered with hieroglyphic standing, was constructed of uniform blocks of stone, about eight inches in length. It was circular in plan, and contained a spacious central court, with a colonnade of abutment light and ventilation. In the center of this court were located subterranean chambers where, it is believed, religious ceremonies were held, and in which were stored the sacred images of the 'medicine men'."

Cover 200 Square Miles.

More than two hundred square miles are occupied by these ruins. They are scattered over a series of mesas, the principal being located on the plateau, while on the cliffs below were the caves of the more humble members of the tribe.

One of the largest of these plateau buildings, known as the Tiyonvi ruin, contains 725 rooms on the ground floor, and was, it is believed, at least four stories high, making a total of approximately 3,000 rooms. This building, the walls of which are still standing, was constructed of uniform blocks of stone, about eight inches in length. It was circular in plan, and contained a spacious central court, with a colonnade of abutment light and ventilation. In the center of this court were located subterranean chambers where, it is believed, religious ceremonies were held, and in which were stored the sacred images of the 'medicine men'."



—Photos by A. B. Graycraft
 Tiyonvi Ruin, the Largest of the Buildings of the Prehistoric Tribes.

Congress Urged to Create National Park and Preserve Relics of Race That Built Great Stone Pueblos.

Remains Prove Skill in Crafts and High State of Culture With Written Records in Hieroglyphics.

In our own United States, recent explorations have shown, there happens to be a collection of ruins, buried beneath century-old earth and stone, as interesting historically and anthropologically to Americans as the ruins of ancient Rome and Greece.

There is in Washington today a representative of the General Land Office, now on leave of absence, who wants to interest Congress in particular and the country in general in the discoveries recently made in New Mexico, this with a view to having the Federal Government take over the lands which partly cover the antique ruins and give them governmental care.

William B. Douglass spent ten years exploring and surveying this region. He was sent to Washington by the governor of New Mexico and the Santa Fe chamber of commerce.

A GREAT FIELD SCHOOL.

"The contemplated national park aspires to something greater than a mere pleasure ground," said Mr. Douglass. "It is to be the great field school of American archaeology, open to scientists throughout the world. It is planned that not only shall the great ruins be kept intact, but that every specimen of this ancient culture, which excavators may remove, shall have its scientific value protected by a system of positive identification. To accomplish this there is a section in the bill creating the proposed park which provides that all persons or institutions availing themselves of the permission to excavate or gather objects of archaeological interest shall furnish without cost to the Secretary of the Interior full details of their investigations, including duplicates of all maps and photographs and descriptions of all vases, skeleton remains, or other antiquities which they may remove."

Mr. Douglass has with him many interesting photographs and a remarkable collection of antiquities, which he has obtained while exploring the recesses of the mountains in which these tribes reached a high state of civilization. He has been lost to the world is evidenced, says Mr. Douglass, by the wonderful state of preservation of some of the walls that remain standing, the masterful way in which the cities were laid out with a view to defense in the event of attack, and many slurs covered with hieroglyphic standing, was constructed of uniform blocks of stone, about eight inches in length. It was circular in plan, and contained a spacious central court, with a colonnade of abutment light and ventilation. In the center of this court were located subterranean chambers where, it is believed, religious ceremonies were held, and in which were stored the sacred images of the 'medicine men'."

Cover 200 Square Miles.

More than two hundred square miles are occupied by these ruins. They are scattered over a series of mesas, the principal being located on the plateau, while on the cliffs below were the caves of the more humble members of the tribe.

One of the largest of these plateau buildings, known as the Tiyonvi ruin, contains 725 rooms on the ground floor, and was, it is believed, at least four stories high, making a total of approximately 3,000 rooms. This building, the walls of which are still standing, was constructed of uniform blocks of stone, about eight inches in length. It was circular in plan, and contained a spacious central court, with a colonnade of abutment light and ventilation. In the center of this court were located subterranean chambers where, it is believed, religious ceremonies were held, and in which were stored the sacred images of the 'medicine men'."



—Photos by A. B. Graycraft
 Tiyonvi Ruin, the Largest of the Buildings of the Prehistoric Tribes.

Congress Urged to Create National Park and Preserve Relics of Race That Built Great Stone Pueblos.

Remains Prove Skill in Crafts and High State of Culture With Written Records in Hieroglyphics.

In our own United States, recent explorations have shown, there happens to be a collection of ruins, buried beneath century-old earth and stone, as interesting historically and anthropologically to Americans as the ruins of ancient Rome and Greece.

There is in Washington today a representative of the General Land Office, now on leave of absence, who wants to interest Congress in particular and the country in general in the discoveries recently made in New Mexico, this with a view to having the Federal Government take over the lands which partly cover the antique ruins and give them governmental care.

William B. Douglass spent ten years exploring and surveying this region. He was sent to Washington by the governor of New Mexico and the Santa Fe chamber of commerce.

A GREAT FIELD SCHOOL.

"The contemplated national park aspires to something greater than a mere pleasure ground," said Mr. Douglass. "It is to be the great field school of American archaeology, open to scientists throughout the world. It is planned that not only shall the great ruins be kept intact, but that every specimen of this ancient culture, which excavators may remove, shall have its scientific value protected by a system of positive identification. To accomplish this there is a section in the bill creating the proposed park which provides that all persons or institutions availing themselves of the permission to excavate or gather objects of archaeological interest shall furnish without cost to the Secretary of the Interior full details of their investigations, including duplicates of all maps and photographs and descriptions of all vases, skeleton remains, or other antiquities which they may remove."

Mr. Douglass has with him many interesting photographs and a remarkable collection of antiquities, which he has obtained while exploring the recesses of the mountains in which these tribes reached a high state of civilization. He has been lost to the world is evidenced, says Mr. Douglass, by the wonderful state of preservation of some of the walls that remain standing, the masterful way in which the cities were laid out with a view to defense in the event of attack, and many slurs covered with hieroglyphic standing, was constructed of uniform blocks of stone, about eight inches in length. It was circular in plan, and contained a spacious central court, with a colonnade of abutment light and ventilation. In the center of this court were located subterranean chambers where, it is believed, religious ceremonies were held, and in which were stored the sacred images of the 'medicine men'."

Cover 200 Square Miles.

More than two hundred square miles are occupied by these ruins. They are scattered over a series of mesas, the principal being located on the plateau, while on the cliffs below were the caves of the more humble members of the tribe.

One of the largest of these plateau buildings, known as the Tiyonvi ruin, contains 725 rooms on the ground floor, and was, it is believed, at least four stories high, making a total of approximately 3,000 rooms. This building, the walls of which are still standing, was constructed of uniform blocks of stone, about eight inches in length. It was circular in plan, and contained a spacious central court, with a colonnade of abutment light and ventilation. In the center of this court were located subterranean chambers where, it is believed, religious ceremonies were held, and in which were stored the sacred images of the 'medicine men'."



—Photos by A. B. Graycraft
 Tiyonvi Ruin, the Largest of the Buildings of the Prehistoric Tribes.

Congress Urged to Create National Park and Preserve Relics of Race That Built Great Stone Pueblos.

Remains Prove Skill in Crafts and High State of Culture With Written Records in Hieroglyphics.

In our own United States, recent explorations have shown, there happens to be a collection of ruins, buried beneath century-old earth and stone, as interesting historically and anthropologically to Americans as the ruins of ancient Rome and Greece.

There is in Washington today a representative of the General Land Office, now on leave of absence, who wants to interest Congress in particular and the country in general in the discoveries recently made in New Mexico, this with a view to having the Federal Government take over the lands which partly cover the antique ruins and give them governmental care.

William B. Douglass spent ten years exploring and surveying this region. He was sent to Washington by the governor of New Mexico and the Santa Fe chamber of commerce.

A GREAT FIELD SCHOOL.

"The contemplated national park aspires to something greater than a mere pleasure ground," said Mr. Douglass. "It is to be the great field school of American archaeology, open to scientists throughout the world. It is planned that not only shall the great ruins be kept intact, but that every specimen of this ancient culture, which excavators may remove, shall have its scientific value protected by a system of positive identification. To accomplish this there is a section in the bill creating the proposed park which provides that all persons or institutions availing themselves of the permission to excavate or gather objects of archaeological interest shall furnish without cost to the Secretary of the Interior full details of their investigations, including duplicates of all maps and photographs and descriptions of all vases, skeleton remains, or other antiquities which they may remove."

Mr. Douglass has with him many interesting photographs and a remarkable collection of antiquities, which he has obtained while exploring the recesses of the mountains in which these tribes reached a high state of civilization. He has been lost to the world is evidenced, says Mr. Douglass, by the wonderful state of preservation of some of the walls that remain standing, the masterful way in which the cities were laid out with a view to defense in the event of attack, and many slurs covered with hieroglyphic standing, was constructed of uniform blocks of stone, about eight inches in length. It was circular in plan, and contained a spacious central court, with a colonnade of abutment light and ventilation. In the center of this court were located subterranean chambers where, it is believed, religious ceremonies were held, and in which were stored the sacred images of the 'medicine men'."

Cover 200 Square Miles.

More than two hundred square miles are occupied by these ruins. They are scattered over a series of mesas, the principal being located on the plateau, while on the cliffs below were the caves of the more humble members of the tribe.

One of the largest of these plateau buildings, known as the Tiyonvi ruin, contains 725 rooms on the ground floor, and was, it is believed, at least four stories high, making a total of approximately 3,000 rooms. This building, the walls of which are still standing, was constructed of uniform blocks of stone, about eight inches in length. It was circular in plan, and contained a spacious central court, with a colonnade of abutment light and ventilation. In the center of this court were located subterranean chambers where, it is believed, religious ceremonies were held, and in which were stored the sacred images of the 'medicine men'."

PETWORTH FOLK TO RAISE JULY 4 FUND

Members of Citizens' Association Will Make Canvass to Collect Subscriptions.

That an appropriate celebration of the Fourth of July may be enjoyed at Petworth, members of the finance committee of the Petworth Citizens' Association have decided to call on the citizens of the suburb and solicit subscriptions to the Independence Day fund.

The territory has been divided into districts, each of the members of the committee, being assigned to a prescribed territory as follows: Quincy street from Georgia avenue to Seventh street, Messrs. Moors and Homiller; Quincy street from Seventh street to Messrs. Moors and Homiller; Randolph street from Georgia avenue to Seventh street, Messrs. Crabb and Bailey; Randolph street from Seventh street to Messrs. McElroy and Venderlip; Shepherd street from Georgia avenue to Fifth street, Messrs. Crowell and Chase; Shepherd street from Fifth street to Messrs. Taylor and Adams; Uppur street from Georgia avenue to Messrs. Dodge and Daly; Varnum street from Georgia avenue to end, Mr. LeDue; Mr. Ellis; Webster street from Georgia avenue to end, Messrs. Williams and Patrick; Allison street from Georgia avenue to end, Messrs. Gable and Radley; Georgia avenue from Buchanan to Uppur, Messrs. Stanton and Finckel; Ninth street and Georgia avenue from Uppur to Shepherd street, Messrs. Henry LeDue and Walton; Georgia avenue from Shepherd street to Rock Creek Church road, Mr. Young; Ninth street from Buchanan to Webster street, Messrs. Messers, Glasco and Mitchell; Eighth street from Varnum to Shepherd, Messrs. Davis and Stone; Fifth street from Uppur to Shepherd, G. M. Hill; Seventh street from Shepherd to Rock Creek Church road, Mr. Rhodes; Fifth street from Shepherd to Rock Creek Church road, Mr. Young; Ninth street from Buchanan to Webster street, Messrs. Messers, Glasco and Mitchell; Eighth street from Varnum to Shepherd, Messrs. Davis and Stone; Fifth street from Uppur to Shepherd, G. M. Hill; Seventh street from Shepherd to Rock Creek Church road, Mr. Rhodes; Fifth street from Shepherd to Rock Creek Church road, Mr. Young; Ninth street from Buchanan to Webster street, Messrs. Messers, Glasco and Mitchell; Eighth street from Varnum to Shepherd, Messrs. Davis and Stone; Fifth street from Uppur to Shepherd, G. M. Hill; Seventh street from Shepherd to Rock Creek Church road, Mr. Rhodes; Fifth street from Shepherd to Rock Creek Church road, Mr. Young; Ninth street from Buchanan to Webster street, Messrs. Messers, Glasco and Mitchell; Eighth street from Varnum to Shepherd, Messrs. Davis and Stone; Fifth street from Uppur to Shepherd, G. M. Hill; Seventh street from Shepherd to Rock Creek Church road, Mr. Rhodes; Fifth street from Shepherd to Rock Creek Church road, Mr. Young; Ninth street from Buchanan to Webster street, Messrs. Messers, Glasco and Mitchell; Eighth street from Varnum to Shepherd, Messrs. Davis and Stone; Fifth street from Uppur to Shepherd, G. M. Hill; Seventh street from Shepherd to Rock Creek Church road, Mr. Rhodes; Fifth street from Shepherd to Rock Creek Church road, Mr. Young; Ninth street from Buchanan to Webster street, Messrs. Messers, Glasco and Mitchell; Eighth street from Varnum to Shepherd, Messrs. Davis and Stone; Fifth street from Uppur to Shepherd, G. M. Hill; Seventh street from Shepherd to Rock Creek Church road, Mr. Rhodes; Fifth street from Shepherd to Rock Creek Church road, Mr. Young; Ninth street from Buchanan to Webster street, Messrs. Messers, Glasco and Mitchell; Eighth street from Varnum to Shepherd, Messrs. Davis and Stone; Fifth street from Uppur to Shepherd, G. M. Hill; Seventh street from Shepherd to Rock Creek Church road, Mr. Rhodes; Fifth street from Shepherd to Rock Creek Church road, Mr. Young; Ninth street from Buchanan to Webster street, Messrs. Messers, Glasco and Mitchell; Eighth street from Varnum to Shepherd, Messrs. Davis and Stone; Fifth street from Uppur to Shepherd, G. M. Hill; Seventh street from Shepherd to Rock Creek Church road, Mr. Rhodes; Fifth street from Shepherd to Rock Creek Church road, Mr. Young; Ninth street from Buchanan to Webster street, Messrs. Messers, Glasco and Mitchell; Eighth street from Varnum to Shepherd, Messrs. Davis and Stone; Fifth street from Uppur to Shepherd, G. M. Hill; Seventh street from Shepherd to Rock Creek Church road, Mr. Rhodes; Fifth street from Shepherd to Rock Creek Church road, Mr. Young; Ninth street from Buchanan to Webster street, Messrs. Messers, Glasco and Mitchell; Eighth street from Varnum to Shepherd, Messrs. Davis and Stone; Fifth street from Uppur to Shepherd, G. M. Hill; Seventh street from Shepherd to Rock Creek Church road, Mr. Rhodes; Fifth street from Shepherd to Rock Creek Church road, Mr. Young; Ninth street from Buchanan to Webster street, Messrs. Messers, Glasco and Mitchell; Eighth street from Varnum to Shepherd, Mess